## MESSAGE.

(Continued from First Page.)

contains a detailed exhibit of the condition of his department, with such a statement of the action needed to improve the same as should challenge the carnest attention of congress. The present navy of the United States, aside from the ships in course of construction, consists of: First, fourteen single turned monitors, none of which are in commission nor at the present time serviceable-the batteries of these ships are obsolete and they can only upon as auxiliary ships in harbor defense, and then after such an expenditure upon them as might not be deemed justifiable; second, five fourth rate vessels of small tonage, only one of which was designed as a war vessel, and all of whichpare auxiliary merely; third, twentyseven cruising ships, three of which are built of iron, of small tonage, and twenty-Of these wooden vessels it is estimated by the chief constructor of the navy that only three will be serviceable beyond a period of six years, at which time it may be said of the present mayal force

nothing worthy the name will remain.

All the vessels heretofore authorized are under contract or in course of construction except the armored ships, the torpedo and dynamite boats and one cruiser. As to the ast of these the bids were in excess of the congress. The production in the United States of armor and gun steel is a question which it seems necessary to at an early day if the armored war yessels are to be completed with those materials of home manufacture. This has been the subject of investigation by two The report of the gun foundry ard in 1887, and of the board on fortifications made in January last, and the reports of the select committees of the two louses made at the last session of congress, have entirely exhausted the subject, so far as preliminary investigation is involved, and in their recommendations they are sub-tantially agreed. In the event that the present invitation of the department for bids to furnish such of this material as is now authorized shall fail to induce domestic manufacturers to undertake the large expenditures required to prepare for this new manufacture, and no other steps are taken by congress at its ing abroad the armor of the gun steel for authorized ships. It would seem desirable that the wants of the army and the navy in this regard should be reasonably met and that by uniting their contracts such inducement might be offered as would result in securing the domestication of these important interests.

THE POSTAL SPRVICE.

continuing, resulted in an excess of cost ment and humanity, fairness and justice to for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, of our people. eight and one-third millions of dollars. An additional check upon the receipts by doubling the measure of weights in rating scaled correspondence and diminishing by one-half the charge for newspaper caryear failed of realization by about \$61,000, passed, with the available income from Insatisfactorily limited

steamboat and mail messenger service at nearly \$200,000 less than the service has been; in the usantime enlarged by the establishment of new offices, increase of routes of carriage, expansion of carrier delivery, conveniences and additions to the tailway mail, facilities in accordance with the growing exigencies of the country and the established policy of the government. The postmaster general calls attention to the existing law componer facilities attention to the existing law componer in a railroads and the prescription of peace and the existing law componer in a railroads and the prescription of peace and the existing law componer in a railroads and the prescription of peace and and operation of peace and the existing law componer in that a method to exist the formular dependent of the postmaster general calls attention to the existing law componer in that a method is not considered. There is no such thing the peace of land and the prescription of peace and the existing law componer in the property of the postmaster general calls attention to the existing law componer in the property of the postmaster general calls attention to the property of the postmaster general calls attention to the existing law componer in the property of the property of the property of the postmaster general calls attention to the prescription of peace and the prescription of peace and the property of the property of the postmaster general calls attention to the property of the property of the property of the property of the postmaster general calls attention to the property of the postmaster general calls attention to the property of the p

printion sufficient to enable the general inspection of fourth class offices his my approval, and of the recommendation of the proval and of the recommendation of the possible operation of the possible of the service of the service

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

earnest attention of the congress to the

same and due consideration of their commendations therein contained. In the report submitted by this officer to the last session of the congress he strongly recom-mended the crection of a penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners convicted and sentenced in the United States courts, and he repeats the recommendation in his re-port for the last year. This is a matter of receive congressional action. United States prisoners are now confined in more than thirty different state pris-ons and penitentiaries scattered in every part of the country. They are subject to nearly as many different modes of treatment and discipline and are far too much removed from the control and regu lation of the government. So far as they are entitled to humane treatment and opportunity sor improvement and reformation the government is responsible to them and so lety, but these things are forthcom ing. But this duty can scarcely be discharged without more absolute control and discretion than is possible under the present system. Many of our good citizens have interested themselves with the most beneficial results in the question of prison reform. The general govof prison reform. The general gov-ernment should be in a situation, since there must be United States prisoners to furnish important aid in this movement and should be able to illustrate what may be practically done in the direction of this reform and to present an example in the treatment and improvement of its prisoners worthy of imitation. With prisons under boards and by two special committees its own control, the government could deal of congress within the last three with the somewhat vexed question of conwith the somewhat vexed question of convict labor, so far as its convicts were concerned, according to a plan of its own adoption and with due regard to the right and interests of our laboring citizens, instead of sometimes adding, in the operation of a system which causes among them irritation and discontent. Upon consideration of this subject it might be thought wise to erect more than one of these institutions located in such places as would best subserve the purposes of convenience and economy in transportation. The considerable cost of maintaining these convicts as at present in state institutions would be saved by the adoption of the plan proposed and to employing them in the manufac-coming session the secretary contemplates with dissatisfaction the necessity of obtain-ing abroad the secretary contemplates are for the plan proposed and by employing them in the manufac-ture of such articles as were needed for cuniary benefit would be realized in partial

return for our outlay.
I again urge a change in the federal judicial system to meet the wants of the peo-ple and obvinte the delays necessarily attending the present conditions of affairs in our courts. All are agreed that some-thing should be done, and much favor is shown by those well able to advise, to the plan suggested by the attorney general at The affairs of the postal service shows marked and gratifying improvement during the last session of coagress and recomthe past year. A particular account of its transactions and condi-tion is given in the report with another made at the same time of the postmaster general which will be laid before you. The reduction of the of compensating district attorneys rate of letter postage in 1883, rendering the and marshals and the latest subject is postal revenues inadequate to sustain the commended to the congress for its action expenditures, and business depression also in the interest of economy to the govern-

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the secretary of the interior presents a comprehensive summary of the work of the various branches of the riage, was imposed by legislation which public service connected with his depart-took effect with the beginning of ments, and the suggestions and recommenthe dations which it contains for the improvetook effect with the the dations which it contains for the the past fiscal year; while the ment of the service should receive your constant demand of our territorial development of the service should receive your constant demand of correlation for the ex- careful consideration. The exhibits model to the contains consideration to the contains a contain to the contains to the conta tension and increase of mail facilities and of the conduct of our Indian population machinery necessitates a steady annual adaptive progress of the work for their envance in outlay and the careful estimate of lightcament, notwithstanding the many a year ago upon the rates of expenditure embarrassments which hinder the better then existing contemplated the unavoidable administration of this department augmentation of the deficiency in the last branch of the service is a gratifying and al year by nearly two millions of dol hopeful one. The funds appropriated for the Indian service for the fiscal year just

but proper measures of economy dian lands and trust moreys, amounting in the all to \$785,088,512, were ample for the serthat the total vice under the conditions and restrictions deficiency in fact fell below that of 1885 of laws regulating their expenditures, and at this time the increase of revenue is on gaining ratio over the increase of cost, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present rates of postage ultimately to sustain the service. This is the more pleasing because our people enjoy now both cheaper postage of the present our people enjoy now both cheaper postage is subject to be carried to the surplus fund our people enjoy now both cheaper postage is subject to be carried to the surplus fund our people enjoy now both cheaper postage is subject to be carried to the surplus fund our people enjoy now both cheaper postage is subject to be carried to the surplus fund to surplus fund deficiency in fact fell below that of 1885 of laws regulating their expenditures. proportionately to distance, and a vaster as required by law. The estimates pre-dication of grants to states and corpora proportionalery to distance, and a vaster is required by law. The estimates pre-and more costly service than any other up-sented for appropriations for the ensuing on the globe.

Retrenchment has been effected in the

\*\*The estimates pre-uncation of grants to states and corpora-tions, and of private land claims and the increased efficiency of the public land ser-tice, are commended to the attention of many of the United States are now supcost of supplies. Some expenditures uncongress has year. The present system of congress to secure the widest distribution congress has year. The present system of congress to secure the widest distribution ported in whole or in part of public lands in limited quantities among funds or by organized charmans agencies, while absolutely necessary and warranted by law have ceased, the country's agencies, wante ansangery necessary and or phone mans in tumore quantities among for mail carriage have been subjected to adapted for the management of our Indian settlers for residence and cultivation, and sive of those in soldiers homes under the beneficial scrutiny. At the close of affairs and for the ends in view when thus make the greatest number of individual direction and control of the government and homes was the primary object of the only 13 per cent of these pensioners, while of transportation on star routes stood an dian management, is inadequate, standing public legislation in the early days of the annual rate of cost less by over \$560,000 alone for the accomplishment of an object and the close of the previous year, and which has become pressing in its important than at the close of the previous year, and which has become pressing in its important and mail messenger service at tance, the more rapid transfirm frontribal monord with an admirable scheme of public steamboat and mail messenger service at

the existing law compensating railroads quiet on the frontier. All this the people, to an accumulation of land held charity if otherwise entitled had precisely and expresses the opinion that a method is now changed. There is no such thing by wealthy and speculative persons. To the same right to share in the provision

after the industrial training and improve-The conduct of the department of justice for the last fiscal year is fully detailed in the report of the attorney general and I invite hence the necessity some and to relieve the treasury as far as possient population, I recommend in my previthese already established, for the care of ommission should be composed of six in-such inclosures are justified, are fully

telligent and capable persons, three to be their welfare, and that it should be charged under the direction of the secretary of the interior with the management of such matter of detail as cannot with the present organization be properly and sucessfully directed and which the present different phases as the Indians themselves differ in their progress, needs, disposition and capacity for improvement or immediate self support. By the aid of such commission much unwise and useless expenditures of money, waste of material and movailing efforts might be avoided, and it is hoped that this, or some measure which the wisdom of congress may better devise to supply the deficiency of present system, may receive your consider ation, and the appropriate legislation be provided. The time is ripe for the work of such an agency. There is less opposi tion to their education, and training of Indian youth as shown by the increased attendance upon the schools, and there is a yielding tendency for the individual holdng of lands. Development and advancement in these directions are essential and should have every encouragement. As the rising generation are taught the language of civilization and trained in habits of dustry, they should assume the duties, privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. No obstacle should hinder the location and settlement of any Indian willing to take land in severalty; on the contrary, the inclination to do so should be stimulated at all times when proper and expedient, but there is no authority for making allotments on some of the res ervations and on others the allotments provided for are so small that the Ind though ready and desiring to settle down, are not willing to accept such small areas when their re-ervations contain ample lands to afford them homesteads of suffi

cient size to meet their present and future The inequalities of existing special laws and treaties should be corrected and some general legislation on the subject should be provided so that the more progressive members of the different tribes may be settled upon homesteads, and by their example ad others to follow, breaking away from tribal customs and substituting therefor the love of home, the interest of the family and the rule of the state. The Indian character and nature are such that they are not easily led while brooding over unadjusted wrongs. This is especially so regarding their lands. Matters arising from the construction and operation of rail roads across some of the reservations and claims of title and right of occupancy set up by white persons to some of the best land within their reservations, require legislation for their final adjustment. The settlement of these matters will remove many embarrassments to progress in the work of leading the Indians to the adop-

law be so amended as to better secure com ment of a few Indians only; the pliance with the requirements of residence, many are neglected and remain idle and in improvement and culture for the period of dependent conditions not favorable for pro-five years from date of entry, without gressive civilization. The compensation commutation or provision for speculative gressive civilization. The compensation commutation or provision for speculative the service are not calculated to secure for repeal of desert land laws, unless it shall e workmen who are fitted by ability and be the pleasure of congress to so amend skill to properly plan and intelligently di- these gains as to render them less liable to rect the methods best adapted to preduce abuse. As the chief motive for an evasion of citizenship by artful appeals to their the most speedy results and permanent ben- of the laws and the principal cause of their spirit of brotherhood, bern of common for a supple result in land accumulation in void of land nental agency or system directed to the distribution is the facility with which end of promoting the general welfare and transfers are made of the right intended port for the last year. This is a matter of very great importance and should at once habits and customs of barbarism to the able to provide by legislation some guards and checks upon the alienation of home ways of civilization.

With an auxious desire to devise stead rights and lands covered thereby un some plan of operation by til patents are issued. Last year an execut which to secure the welfare of the Indians tive proclamation was issued directing the by til patents are issued. Last year an execuremoval of fences which enclosed the pubble from the support of an idle and depend- tic doman. Many of these were removed in obedience to such order. That much of ons annual message the passage of a law the public land still remains within the authorizing the appointment of a commissions of these unlawful fences, the insion as an instrumentality, auxiliary to genious methods resorted to in order to continue these trespasses and the hardi the Indians. It was designed that this hood of pretenses, by which in some cases tailed in the report of the secretary of the detailed from the army having practical interior. The removal of the fences still ideas upon the subject of the treatment remaining which inclose public lands will of the Indians and interested in be enforced with all the authority and means with which the executive branch of the government is, or shall be invested by

the congress for that purpose. PENSIONS.

The report of the commissioner of pen sions contains a detailed and most satisfac tory exhibit of the operations of the pen-sion bureau during the last fiscal year. The amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau, and it has been at less cost than during the previous year in every division. On the 30th day of June, 1886, there were 365,783 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,108,-735 pension applications filed, of which 18,834 were based upon service in the war of 1812. There were 621,754 of these ap plications allowed, including 60,178 to the ddiers of 1812 and their widows. The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 s \$808,624,811 57. The number of ensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,857, a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1861. The names of 2,329 pensioners which had been previously dropped from the rolls, were restored dur ing the year, and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes, a net increase remains for the of 20,658 names. From January 1st, 1861, to December 1st, 1885, 1,967 private pension acts had been passed. Since the last mentioned date, and during the last session of congress, 644 such acts became laws. It seems that no one can imagine our pension establishment and its operation without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled, under the present laws, to the

pension bounty of the government; but it is undeniable that cases exist well entitled to relief in which the pension bureau is powerless to relieve. The really worthy cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind or quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau require, or which though their merits, apparent for some other reason, cannot be istrations. The usefulness and the justice

funds or by organized charities. from the late war something like 20 per cent, including their widows and relatives. have been or are now in receipt of pen-

and expresses the opinion that a method may be devised which will prove more just to the carriers and beneficial to the govern ment, and the subject appears worthy of your early consideration.

The differences which arcse during the year with certain of the ocean steamship companies have terminated by the acquies conce of all in the policy of the govern ment approved by the congress in the post all appropriation at its last sensition, and the department new onloss the utmost service is no such thing as the Indian frontier. Civilization, with distinct the carriers and beneficial to the govern the busy hum of industry and the influence of the times who fought their country's inches this sendency, a preference right of purchase was given to settlers on the land; a plan white persons. To the busy hum of industry and the influence to post their country side of the busy hum of industry and the influence of the subscited as plan white persons. To the subscitute persons. To the settler of the same right to share in the provision made for those who fought their country's interest was given to settlers on the land; a plan white a plan white as plan and prevention at the foundation of this system in the general prevention at the busy hum of industry and the influence of the subscitute as plan white appropriate was given to settlers on the land; a plan white persons. To the busy hum of industry and the influence of the subscitute as plan white appropriate was given to settlers on the land; a plan white persons that is granted under our present in the post of the bounds of oranized govern ment and service and include as the Indian frontier. Civilization, with the influence of the subscitute as the land; as plan white a plan upon any other grounds that is present that is granted under our present in the post of the sounds there cannot cultivation. Years are the hounds of oranized govern ment and solve as the flower of the solve as the land; as plan white appropriation at the busy hum of industry and the influence of particle tal appropriation at its last session, and the danger hossile, but may be considered as afforded by all vessels which sail from our afforded by all vessels which sail from our ally adequate to the needs of our intercourse. Potitions have, however, become presented to the department by namerous merchants and manufacturers for the establishment of a direct service to the Argentine Republic for semi-mention for modification of the spontaneous productions of the Argentine Republic for semi-mention for the establishment of a direct service to the carth. With an accuminator of implements dispatches to the emptre of Brazil, and the means of implements of means of postal communication which our commerce requires, with product for remainions long fostered by a description of the grown of the server of the selection of the grown of the products harbinger of a profitable traffic which will changes of the which their algress and the propose of their aggregation in tention of the products of instances press upon them. But for the purpose of their aggregation in tention of the products of instances press upon them. But for the purpose of their aggregation in tention of the products of instances press upon them. But for the purpose of their aggregation in tention of the purpose of the purpose of their aggregation in tention of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of their aggregation in tention of the purpose of the purpo countries at the far south of our continent are such as to invite our enterprise and at fort promise of sufficient advantages to justify a must all effort to bring about the closer relations which greater freedom of communications would be due to stabilist. It is given an extraction of the nation. The suggest that as distinguished from a grant, or subsidy, for the mere benefit of any live trade or travel whatever, outlary may be received to secure the aditional section of the mere benefit of any live trade or travel whatever, outlar is government cannor relieve health of the control of the mere benefit of any live trade or travel whatever, outlar is government of the control of the mere benefit of any live trade or travel whatever, outlar is government of the control of the mere benefit of any live trade or travel whatever, outlar is government of the control of the mere benefit of any live trade or travel whatever, outlar is government of the control of the control

care, all equally entitled, be subject to the requirements. The meaning of such reluence, with their unjust discriminations interested with us in the passage and faithful execution of wholesome laws. They cannot be swerved from their duty peril and suffering, nor will they exact as a test of devotion to their welfare a willingness to neglect public duty on their behalf. THE PATENT OFFICE.

On the 4th of March, 1885, the curren business of the patent office was on an avcrage five and a half months behind. the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in rrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an application for a patent will be but nominal number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year including reissues, designs, trademarks and labels equal 40,678. which is considerably in excess of the number received during any preceding The receipts of the during the year aggregate \$1,205,167 80, enabling the office to turn into the treasury as surplus revenue over and above all expenditures about \$163,710.30.

number also quite largely in excess of that The report of the of any preceding year. commissioners shows the office to be in a prosperous condition and constantly in-creasing in its business. No increase of for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was \$890,760; the amount estimated for the year ending June 30, 1887, was \$853,690. ending June 30, 1888, is \$778,770.

SUBSIDIZED KAILROADS

The secretary of the interior suggests a change in the plan for the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific subsidized roads to the government. His suggestion has the unanimous endorsement of the persons selected by the government to act as direc-tors of the roads and protect the interests of the United States in the board of direc-In considering the plan proposed the government as a creditor and the surest way to secure the payment of the principal and interest of its debt. By a recent de-cision of the supreme court of the United States it has been judged that the laws of from one state into another. carriage These important fields of control and regu-lation having been thus entirely left unoccupied, the expediency of federal action upon the subject is worthy of considera-

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The relations of labor and capital, laboring men to their employers are of the utmost concern to every patriotic citizen. When those are details upon this subject. trained and distroyed, unjustifiable claims are apt to be justisted upon by both interests, and in the controversy which results the wellfare of all and the prosperity of These conditions fully justify application to the congress and special enactments, but resort to the congress for a special pension act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the bension bureau on the nerits or to secure favorable action when merits or to secure favorable action when ed the enlargement of our present lait could not be be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted opens the doors to the allow ance of questionable claims and presents to the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted opens the doors to the allow ance of questionable claims and presents to the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted opens the doors to the allow arbitration in cases where differences arise arbitration in cases where differences arise to the state of the state of the bridges leading from the district to the state of Virginia harantees. the legislative and executive branches of the government applications conceededly result in the interruption of commerce benot within the law and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist. I surpose it will not be designed to resist. I surpose it will not be designed to resist. I surpose it will not be designed to resist. I surpose it will not be designed to resist. I surpose it will not be designed to resist the potential of the strong and I think that we might resist. I suppose it will not be denied that tional powers, and I think that we might city of Washington are worthy of the armony claims for pensions are made with reasonably hope that such artificators, if out merit, and that many have been all carefully selected, and if entitled to the of the distri under the operation, the influence and the protection of the universal laws of our country.

In the protection of the universal laws of our country.

In the period of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected, and it confidence of the parties to be affected.

This has been declared from the pension would be voluntarily called to the settlewould be voluntarily called to the settlement of less extent and not necessarily within the domain of federal regulation. I am of the opinion that this suggestion is worthy the attention of the congress, but after all has been done by the passage of laws, either federal or state, to relieve a situation fall of solicitude, more remains to be accomplished by the reinstatement and power or anticological and carefully granted. inferent rates of pension.

Estimates from the best information he an obtain show that nine thousand of hese who have served in the army and carried. This in the light of our trail of the United States are now supported in whole or in part from public stitutions would teach that a heart's constitution of the server of the streets and avenues by certain rail of the streets and avenues the streets and avenues by certain rail of the streets and avenues b public stitutions, would teach that a hearty co-op reads, their terminus in the city. It Excluseration on the part of all interests is the very important that such laws should direction and control of the government happiness of all our people. That the mirror all the factifies toey only 13 per cent of these pensioners, while capital should be in recognition of the satire number of men farnished of the brotherhood of our citizenship, and in a spirit of American fairness generously protect citizens from in jury to their person in a spirit of American fairness generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and that contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally it would teach, too, that the divers sinus tions of our people are inseparable from our civilization, that every citizen should fill us sphere by a contribution to the general good, that capital does not necessarily tent to the oppression of labor, and that eral good, that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor, and that tend to the oppression of labor, and that tend to the oppression of labor, and that evident disturbances and disorders allegate wholest disturbances and disorders allegate and the proposes and disorders allegate the front their promoters the true American wise action on the part of the people's agreement.

THE DEPARMENT OF AGRICULTURE. representing the oblest and largest of our among industries is subserving well the purpose of its organization by the introducof new subjects of farming enterprise new sources of agricul ural wealth and the dissemination of early nformation concerning production and prices it has contributed largely to the

mintry's prosperity.
Through this agency advanced thought

densume and in some cases disastrous re-strictions in an important branch of our

unequal operation of sympathy nor to the straint and protection is not appreciated by tender mercies of social and political in those who want places under the governnent regardless of merit and efficien The discouraged soldiers and sailors of the by those who insist that the selection for country are our fellow citizens, and such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partizan work. They mean to public officers, if not their lives, the only opportunity af orded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the cood people of the country the better performance of the work of their government. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood, and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When cavil yields tremble under the assaults of its enemies or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends; but if the people of this racticable friends, but if the people of this ountry ever submit to the banishment of stockholders from Philadelphia and Gensunderlying rinciples from the open cral Manager Bash of the Kansas, Nebras its underlying principles from the opera-

The number of patents granted during the last fiscal year including reissues, trade marks, designs and labels, was 25.619; a number also quite largely for the commissioners by made and labels. having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have in charge.

I desire to call the attention of the con-

THE PREEDMAN'S BANK.

gress to the plain duty which the govern-The amount estimated for the fiscal year ment owes to the depositors in the Freedman's Saving and Trust Co. This company was chartered by the congress for the cuefit of the most illiterate and humble of our people with the intention of ing in them industry and thrift. Most of its branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and uniform of the United States. Tuese and at Lawrence, Kansas, the functal occur-other circumstances reasonably. I think, at Lawrence, Kansas, the functal occur-ing from the Methodist church in that led these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their savings in this institution involved an count in my opinion are the situation of the undertaking on the part of the govern ment that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was liable in the sum of \$2,939,295,22 to 611 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to 92 per cent have been declared and the sum caded for the several states are imperative to regulate rates of transportation upon railroads if such regulation interferes with the rate of transportation interferes with the rate of the amount of denosits leaves \$1.291.747. tire amount of deposits leaves \$1,291,747 still unpaid. Past experience has shown that quite a large part of this sum will no be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of \$16, 000. I think the remaining 38 per cent of such of these deposits as have claims should be paid by the government upon the principle of equity and fairness. The report of the commissioner soon to be laid before congress will give satisfactory

> THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA The conduct of the affairs of the District of Columbia having been placed in the

hands of purely executive officers while powers, and I think that we might city of Washington, are worthy of the at surest path to national greatness and the cuacted upon this subject as will scrute to

logislature as will subserve the public good nd demonstrate during the remaining days of the congress as at present organized to ability and inclination to so meet the peo-ple's needs that it should be gratefully renembered by an expectant constituents. west Washington D. C., Dec. 4, 1885.

Mulhatton in Paducah. Evansville, Ind. Dec. 6. There is much excitement at Paincals. Ex. over 150 the report that a diamond field exists near there. The streets of the city, it is said, erate gravel which is composed of course gravel with from schorlon and curious arge petides which it is claimed were i unds in rough have been guthered and erwarded to the state production of wood councyavanta for examination. That gen there is ternan replied that the saveples extensived was him are similar to deposits found in the line creat dramousl fields of Australia and A fewer that he had discovered microscopic order to give the subject more study lie had forwarded the grave to the Smithsmian Invitate for close analysis. No report has yet been received, but the citizens of Path can are convinced that diamends are in at least the state of the subject to istence in that locality, and will spare no que weeker ? Such hands have a series of expense to develop them.

ours confirmed the vertics of the circuit ours of Caristian county, sentencing Wil-

lie Petin, aged 16, to be barged for the murder of the infant son of a neighbor.

At Springfield, Mo., the grand jusy indicast Theo Murrison, aged 16, son of President Murrison, of Drary cology, for the number of Julia Patterson, a demosile to the formula.

Aqua Frigidia in Virginia.

Hamsoomino, Va., Dec. 6.—The most remarkable show storm experienced for rears is now prevailing here. It has been falling continuously for 6) hours.

Unknown Schooner Ashore. POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Dec. schooner came ashore on the south bar of ing crew went as near as was safe, but out at sea. A water cask which was driven ashore was stamped with the name Emily Shepherd, Middleton. There was a strong gale blowing from porth northeast and a heavy sea broke on shore. None of the crew were to be seen in the rigging, and it thought all on board have perished.

Snow in North Carolina.

Assivitte, N. C., Dec. 6.—Snow has failen to the depth of sixteen inches and more fully to examination the system will is still falling. Trains are blockaded. The have large additions to the number of its weight of the snow crushed in the roof of Our civil service reform may be the Ashville tob coo works and a large imperfect in some of its details; stock of smoking tobacco was ruined. The it may be misunderstood and opposed; loss is heavy. The old Shelton factory t may not always be faithfully applied; its with a large stock of tobacco stored in it designs may sometime miscarry through was crushed to the ground; also the whole mistake or willful intent; may sometimes sale provision house of Dickson & Watson.

No Truth In It.

tion of their government they will abandon ka & Dakota railroad are in the city, and the surest guarantee of the safety and such they deny most positively the special recess of American institutions. I invoke ports telegraphed from Topeka that their for this reform the cheerful and ungrudge road has been sold to Jay Goold or the A., r. & S. F. The K., N. & D. they say

> Those Chestnut Bells. EMPORTA Kan. Dec. 6 - The Emporia

Daily Republican will contain an artis morrow morning based upon what it deems be good authority that the A. T. & S F. railroad company is to withdraw its pro-posed line to Chicago, in consideration of which the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is to withdraw from Kansas. All other Chicago haes to the Missouri river are probably included in the arrangement.

Obituary.

Topena, Kan. Dec. 6 - Mrs. Mary E. Neff, daughter of James Speer, one of the eldest citizens of Kansas, died in this city tonight. The remains will be interred in These and the family burial lot at Oak Hill cometery hard earned city at 11 o'clock Thursday Sanday Observance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—Some

thing to eat and coffins were about the only things that it was possible to buy in Indian apolis yesterday. The liquor league had men keeping watch over all places of business and in consequence there was nothing done that would warrant prosecution for violation of the Sunday law Down They Go.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—Two more failures of stockbrokers have been announced: C. E. Anderson suspended with \$150,000 liabilities; assests nominal F.F. Franks assigned to Henry P. Wood with liabili ics estimated at 4200 000.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 6. There was a onsiderable fall of snow from daylight to dark vesterday.

Jack Frost in Alabama.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Monor. New York, December t. Mency on oak quot at 5 ethioper coat, storing at

New York Grain and Previatoria.

g envision to (and included to annot be con-glammary through a part to 1,65 ; electrons ofth may be 2 to compare through what to 2,60 cm. That has been described and what the total () bear water do 15 etc.

Francis. 47 11.44 4

Chicago Live meck.

Kassas Citt. Den. 6.—The judge of the criminal court and several amounters were liked body for failure to report marriage to the board of health.

A Jefferson City special says the approximation of the city of the confirmed the version of the city of the cit

Tenn did for all grades.

Date to meri 2 der. 2000.

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KRESSA City Live Stock.

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